

## Association Intelligence.

### BRANCH MEETING TO BE HELD.

NAME OF BRANCH.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DATE.
BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND COUNTIES. [Ordinary.]	Medical Department, Old Library, Birmingham.	Thursday, December 14th, 6 P.M.

### BATH AND BRISTOL BRANCH: ORDINARY MEETING.

THE second ordinary meeting of the session of the above Branch was held on Thursday, November 30th, in the Victoria Rooms, Clifton; F. BRITTAN, M.D., President, in the Chair. There were present forty-nine members and visitors.

The minutes of the previous ordinary meeting were read and confirmed.

*The Death of E. S. Mayor, Esq.* It was proposed by Mr. FOWLER, seconded by Dr. MARSHALL, and unanimously agreed to—

“That a letter on the part of this Branch be forwarded by the Secretary to the family of the late Mr. Mayor, condoling with them upon the loss of so old and respected a member of the Branch, by disease caught in the exercise of his professional duties amongst the poor.”

*Papers.* The following papers were read.

1. Cases of Polypus Uteri: with Remarks. By J. G. Swayne, M.D.

2. Where Typhus is best Treated. By E. L. Fox, M.D. A lengthened discussion followed, in which Mr. Stone, Dr. Marshall, Mr. Davies, Dr. Herapath, Mr. Woolmer, Dr. Budd, and Mr. Swete took part.

Other papers had to be postponed till future meetings.

## Reports of Societies.

### ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.

TUESDAY, NOV. 14TH, 1865.

JAMES ALDERSON, M.D., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.

#### ON THE INFLUENCE OF THE INGESTION OF COFFEE ON THE UREA AND CHLORIDES IN THE URINE.

BY CHARLES E. SQUAREY, M.R.C.S.

[Communicated by A. B. GARROD, M.D., F.R.S.]

OBSERVATIONS were made on three cases whilst Mr. SQUAREY was residing at University College Hospital as physician's assistant. The coffee was taken three times daily, at first in quarter-ounce doses, and gradually increased till in the third case from four to six ounces were taken each day. The temperature, in two of the cases, was taken night and morning, and was never found to be above or below the limits of health. The urine was collected every morning at eight A.M., and examined the same day for urea and chlorides. Both analyses were made by Liebig's volumetric method.

*Urea.* In the first case, the observations were carried on for six weeks. The patient's health was good the whole time; and he never complained of any uneasy sensation after taking the coffee. It was taken three times daily in quarter-ounce doses every alternate week. On comparing corresponding weeks of coffee and non-coffee taking, no appreciable difference

was to be found. The greatest was in the first and second weeks. The daily average in the second week, when quarter-ounce doses of coffee were taken three times each day, was 2.198 grammes more than in the first week when no coffee was taken; in the third and fourth weeks the daily average was less by .424 of a gramme in the fourth week, when coffee was taken; in the fifth and sixth weeks, the daily average was less by .515 of a gramme in the sixth week, when no coffee was taken.

In the second case, the observations, owing to an attack of tonsillitis supervening, and the patient leaving the hospital immediately on recovery, were only continued for one week, so that the influence of the coffee could only be judged of by comparing the amount of urea passed per kilogramme of body-weight with the normal amount in health. The patient's age was 17 years; his weight was 115 lbs., or 52 kilogrammes; and he passed on the average .428 of a gramme of urea per kilogramme of body-weight. He was taking half-ounce doses of coffee three times daily.

In the third case, the observations were carried on for ten weeks. On comparing the first and second weeks, it was found that the daily average was greater in the second, when three cups of a strong infusion of coffee were taken three times each day, by .381 of a gramme. On comparing the third and fourth weeks, a great diminution was found in the daily average of the latter, when quarter-ounce doses of coffee were taken three times daily; it was less by 5.099 grammes. Yet, in the fifth week, when the same amount of coffee was taken, and in the seventh week, when half an ounce was taken twice a day, and in the eighth week, when half an ounce was taken three times a day, the daily average was greater than in the sixth, when no coffee was taken; so that, although the daily average was lessened one week when quarter-ounce doses of coffee were taken, yet it did not rise when the coffee was left off, or become diminished when the same or larger doses were taken. The daily average in the ninth week, when from one and a half to six ounces of coffee were taken each day, was less by 4.795 grammes than in the tenth week, when no coffee was taken; but, in the tenth week, the patient not feeling well, the diet, which up to this time had been very strict, was varied, his health and appetite improved, and with it there was naturally a daily increase in the excretion of urea.

From these results, Mr. Squarey argued that coffee in the above doses certainly does not increase the excretion of urea, or diminish it to any appreciable extent; for the slight difference that occurred in the daily average of the six consecutive weeks in the first case was by no means beyond the limits of health; that, in the second case, the amount of urea excreted per kilogramme of body-weight was quite normal; that, although in the third case there was the large diminution of five grammes in the daily average of the fourth week, when coffee was taken, yet this diminution did not recur when the same and even larger doses were taken; nor did the daily average rise when the coffee was left off, which it should have done had the decrease been entirely due to the influence of the coffee; that, according to Dr. Parkes, the decrease of five grammes in the daily average is not beyond the limits of health; for Dr. Parkes, in his book on the *Urine*, page 8, says that “the maximum and minimum amounts of urea passed on any one day by an individual are usually about one-fifth above and below his mean amount”; so that, in the third case, the patient passing on the average between thirty and thirty-five grammes, an increase or diminution of six grammes would be within the normal limits.

# Medical News.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON. The following is a list of candidates who passed the Second M.B. Examination for 1865. Pass Examination.

## First Division.

Allen, Bryan Holme, University College  
Bond, Thomas, King's College  
Bruce, Alexander, University College  
Deas, Peter Maury, University of Edinburgh  
Graham, George Wallington, St. Thomas's Hospital  
Greaves, Charles Augustus, St. Thomas's Hospital  
Green, Thomas Henry, University College  
Lush, William George Vawdrey, St. Bartholomew's Hospital  
Mickle, Arthur George, Guy's Hospital  
Oliver, George, University College  
Powell, Richard Douglas, University College  
Powles, Revett Coleridge, King's College  
Richards, Frederick William, St. Bartholomew's Hospital  
Savage, George Henry, Guy's Hospital  
Smith, Charles, Guy's Hospital  
Snow, William Vicary, University College  
Tayler, Francis Thomas, B.A., Guy's Hospital  
Trimen, Henry, King's College  
Turner, Ebenezer Fulham, Guy's Hospital

## Second Division.

Glynn, Thomas Robinson, St. Bartholomew's Hospital  
Harvey, Walter Anstice, St. Bartholomew's Hospital  
Lee, Frederick Fawson, St. George's Hospital  
Maclure, Duncan Maclachlan, Westminster Hospital

## Examination for Honours.

### First Class.

### Medicine.

Powles, Revett Coleridge (Scholarship and Gold Medal), King's College

\* Oliver, George (Gold Medal), University College  
\* Allen, Bryan Holme, University College  
\* Deas, Peter Maury, University of Edinburgh  
\* Greaves, Charles Augustus, St. Thomas's Hospital } equal  
\* Savage, George Henry, Guy's Hospital  
Bruce, Alexander, University College  
Snow, William Vicary, University College  
Powell, Richard Douglas, University College  
Tayler, Francis Thomas, B.A., Guy's Hospital } equal  
Trimen, Henry, King's College  
Green, Thomas Henry, University College  
Smith, Charles, Guy's Hospital  
Lush, William George Vawdrey, St. Bartholomew's Hospital

### Second Class.

Turner, Ebenezer Fulham, Guy's Hospital

### First Class.

### Midwifery.

Powles, Revett Coleridge (Scholarship and Gold Medal), King's College

\* Mickle, Arthur George (Gold Medal), Guy's Hospital  
\* Deas, Peter Maury, University of Edinburgh  
\* Oliver, George, University College  
\* Tayler, Francis Thomas, B.A., Guy's Hospital } equal  
Bond, Thomas, King's College  
Savage, George Henry, Guy's Hospital  
Smith, Charles, Guy's Hospital  
Greaves, Charles Augustus, St. Thomas's Hospital  
Lush, W. George Vawdrey, St. Bartholomew's Hospital } equal  
Bruce, Alexander, University College

### Second Class.

Trimen, Henry, King's College  
Snow, William Vicary, University College  
Allen, Bryan Holme, University College

### First Class.

### Forensic Medicine.

Deas, Peter Maury (Gold Medal), University of Edinburgh  
Lush, William George Vawdrey, St. Bartholomew's Hospital  
Powles, Revett Coleridge, King's College  
Bruce, Alexander, University College

### Second Class.

Allen, Bryan Holme, University College  
Greaves, Charles Augustus, St. Thomas's Hospital

### Third Class.

Bond, Thomas, King's College

## M.D. Examination, 1865.

Buszard, Frank, Guy's Hospital  
Dale, William, Leeds, and Middlesex Hospital  
Fairbank, Thomas, St. Bartholomew's Hospital  
Gee, Samuel Jones, University College  
Gibson, Francis William, B.A. (obtained number of marks qualifying for the Medal), University College  
Harries, Gwynne Henry, King's College  
Hingston, Charles Albert, B.Sc., St. Bartholomew's Hospital  
Holland, Edmund, University College  
Jeaffreson, Horace, St. Bartholomew's Hospital  
Kemphorne, Henry Law (Gold Medal), King's College  
Morton, Thomas, King's College

Richards, Walter, University College  
Smith, Eustace, University College  
Taaffe, Rickard Patrick Burke, M.S., St. Bartholomew's Hospital  
Woodhouse, Thomas James, St. Thomas's Hospital

Those marked \*, obtained the requisite number of marks to qualify for the Scholarships.

ROYAL COLLEGES OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, EDINBURGH. At the November sittings of the Examiners in General Education of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, the following gentlemen obtained certificates of having passed the Preliminary Examination in General Education. Those marked \*, gave in papers of superior merit.

Brass, Joseph F. W., Kirkwall  
Campbell, Archibald, Perthshire  
Crole, James Bremner, Edinburgh  
Davidson, John Kerr, Wick  
Gillies, John, Isle of Skye  
Grieve, Archibald, Langholm  
Gowan, Peter, Markinch  
\* Higham, Joseph, Glasgow  
Hunter, James, Peebles  
Hunter, John Gulland, India  
Jackson, Christopher, Jamaica  
Jackson, R. A., Lancaster  
Lennou, John, Glasgow  
Macdonald, John William, Nova Scotia  
McLean, David, Nova Scotia  
Malcolm, Donald, Wick  
Morris, William Jones, Liverpool  
Nicholson, Francis Cobham, Australia  
Renshaw, William Agar, Lancashire  
Riley, William, Warwickshire  
\* Smith, Edward, Arbroath  
Sutherland, John A., Wick  
Williams, Josiah, Swansea

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE. The examination for the degree of Master in Surgery has been passed by Welch, T. D., Caius College

APOTHECARIES' HALL. On November 30th, 1865, the following Licentiates were admitted:—

Eccles, William Soltan, Granville Square, Bagnigge Wells Road  
Ewen, Algernon, Long Sutton, Lincolnshire  
Fennell, Theodore, Rainhill, Lancashire  
Melson, John Walter, Newhall Street, Birmingham  
Wright, William Evatt, Witham, Essex

## APPOINTMENTS.

### ARMY.

ATKINSON, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon R., to be Staff-Surgeon, *vice* W. J. Ingham.  
BARY, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon J., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon 82nd Foot, *vice* R. W. Carter.  
BURLAND, Assistant-Surgeon B., M.B., Royal Artillery, to be Staff-Surgeon, for highly meritorious services during the epidemic of yellow fever in Jamaica.  
DAVIDGE, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon G. A., to be Assistant-Surgeon Royal Artillery, *vice* B. Burland, M.D.  
DUNBAR, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon F. H., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, *vice* R. W. Lawless.  
INGHAM, Staff-Surgeon W. J., to be Surgeon 64th Foot, *vice* Surgeon-Major G. Williamson, M.D.  
PUREFOY, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon J. W., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon 11th Foot, *vice* A. Macintyre, M.D.  
THOMSON, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon A., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon 90th Foot, *vice* T. T. Gardner.  
TOMLINSON, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon E. D., to be Assistant-Surgeon Military Train, *vice* R. Watson.  
TURNER, Staff-Assistant-Surgeon A., M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon 94th Foot, *vice* J. G. Leask, M.B.  
WATSON, Assistant-Surgeon R., Military Train, to be Staff-Surgeon, *vice* W. Hanbury.

### To be Staff-Assistant-Surgeons:—

CARTER, Assistant-Surgeon R. W., 82nd Foot, *vice* J. Barry, M.D.  
GARDNER, Assist.-Surg. T. T., 90th Foot, *vice* F. H. Dunbar, M.D.  
LEASK, Assist.-Surg. J. G., M.B., 95th Foot, *vice* A. Thomson, M.D.

### INDIAN ARMY.

Ross, Surgeon J. T. C., to be Surgeon-Major, Bengal Army,

### ROYAL NAVY.

ARNOTT, John S., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *St. George*.  
BAMFIELD, Thomas, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Malacca*.  
CANN, Thomas, M.D., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Cumberland*, for service in the Steam Reserve.  
CONRY, Thomas, Esq., Acting Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Victory*.

GREENFIELD, Charles B., Esq., Acting Assistant-Surgeon (additional), to the *Royal Adelaide*.  
 LONGFIELD, William D., Esq., Assistant-Surgeon, to the *Spiteful*.  
 MACKAY, G., M.D., Deputy Inspector-General, to Haslar Hospital.  
 ROCHE, W. J., Esq., Surgeon, to the *Highflyer*.

#### VOLUNTEERS. (A.V.=Artillery Volunteers; R.V.=Rifle Volunteers):—

ANNINGSON, B., Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon 3rd Cambridge-shire R.V.  
 JONES, P. W., Esq., to be Assistant-Surgeon 22nd Essex R.V.  
 JONES, T., Esq., to be Honorary Assistant-Surgeon 1st Brecknock-shire R.V.

#### BIRTHS.

GILLARD. On December 2nd, at Hovingham, near York, the wife of \*Richard Gillard, Esq., of a daughter.  
 WILLETT. On November 22nd, at Sretton, Cheshire, the wife of \*James Willett, Esq., of a daughter.

#### DEATHS.

BURGESS, Thomas Henry, M.D., at Southsea, on December 1.  
 HANDSIDE, H. R., M.D., 28th Madras Native Infantry, at Kurnool, on October 31.  
 PLOWMAN, William Taunton, M.D., at sea, aged 33, in April last.  
 RAMSAY, Alexander, M.D., at Kurrachee, India, on November 6.  
 \*ROSCOW, Peter, Esq., at Folkestone, aged 41, on November 28.  
 SMYTHE, Arthur, M.D., at Pau, France, aged 54, on November 20.  
 WALCOTT. On November 27th, at Clifton, aged 73, Mary Ann, widow of John Walcott, M.D., of Demerara.

ROYAL INSTITUTION. At the general monthly meeting held on Monday last, Sir Edward Hilditch, M.D., and Dr. Staveley King, were elected members.

THE MORTALITY FROM DIARRHŒA IN LONDON continues slowly to decrease. The deaths from it in the last three weeks were 37, 32, and 28. No deaths were referred to cholera. Typhus has increased, and the deaths from it last week rose to 81.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL. The Duke of Cambridge has consented to preside at the annual dinner of the University College Hospital, to take place on April 18th next, at Willis's Rooms. A contribution of £100 to the funds of the charity has been received from W. R. Young, Esq., of Florence.

HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST, VICTORIA PARK. In accordance with the gracious permission of her Majesty the Queen, the new wing of this institution will bear the name of the late Prince Consort, and will be designated "The Albert Wing." The committee have determined that the new wards shall be at once opened for the reception of patients.

THE METROPOLITAN SANITARY ASSOCIATION will hold their first conference meeting on the 14th inst. at the Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, at 8 P.M. Thomas Chambers, Esq., Q.C., M.P., will preside, and Dr. Druitt, President of the Association of Medical Officers of Health of the Metropolis, will deliver an address on "The Defects in the Existing Sanitary Laws, with Suggestions for their Amendment."

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH. The annual meeting of the Association for the Better Endowment of the University of Edinburgh was held last week. A report was read which proposed that, of the sum of £1,936 available for the purposes of the association £1,800 should be applied towards the "Hamilton Philosophical Fellowship," for which £700 had been otherwise raised, making in all an endowment of £2,500. It was also proposed that the association should temporarily institute a classical fellowship of the value of £100 *per annum*, to be held for three years, and to be paid out of their annual revenues. The report (which was unanimously approved) also showed that within the last four years about £40,000 had been added to the endowments of the University by the foundation of fellowships and scholarships. (*Edinburgh Courant*.)

AN IMPOSTURE. Dr. Attfield, at the Pharmaceutical Society, mentioned lately a gross case of imposture. He had had forwarded to him a white powder imported from France, and sold here as *solid cod-liver oil*. On examination, it proved to be nothing more than sugar of milk, barely flavoured with cod-liver oil.

A SENSIBLE SURGEON. Miss Berry met death with a resigned and fearless spirit. Very shortly previous to her end she asked the surgeon, Mr. Appleton, to feel her pulse and tell her what he thought. He obeyed, and gravely remarked "We all have our time." "I understand you," she answered; "you are a sensible man; you do not deceive me." (*Miss Berry's Memoirs*.)

BROMPTON HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION. At the last quarterly court of governors of this hospital, the following legacies were announced. Mrs. Mary Cozens, £19; 19s.; Samuel N. Rudge, Esq., £250, duty free; Miss Maria C. Garnett, £100; Miss Sarah A. McCracken, £500. A munificent donation of £1000 has also been received from a lady, in memory of a deceased daughter, Miss Mary Grant Forbes, after whom one of the wards in the hospital will in future be called.

MEDICAL STUDENTS. The returns of the metropolitan and provincial medical schools having now been finally made up, it appears that there is an increase in the number of medical students. In the metropolis there are 1,022 medical students at the eleven recognised hospitals, being an increase of 41 over the number of last session. Of these 316 are new entries, being also an increase of 7 over the number of last session. At the recognised provincial institutions there are 249 students, being an increase of 2 over the number of last year. There is also a great increase in the number of dental profession students.

THE "TIMES'" FEARS OF FAILURE. Mr. J. G. Marshall, of Leeds, on finding the cattle-plague established in a cowkeeper's herd, took measures for placing the animals under homœopathic treatment in the most promising manner. The cows, seventeen in number, were lodged in sheds specially provided with all appliances for regulating temperature. They were given in charge to three professed homœopaths, two of whom were veterinary surgeons, and the requisite doses of "arsenicum" and other specifics were administered *secundum artem*. As eleven, however, out of the seventeen patients are already dead, and the others are not expected to live, we fear this particular experiment must be pronounced a failure.

A NOT-UNCOMMON MISTAKE. At an inquest lately held in London, it appeared that deceased fell down stairs; and was picked up in a state of insensibility. He was taken to the University College Hospital, when, according to the statements of a witness, it was said that he had been drinking. The friends of deceased denied that he was intoxicated, and requested the surgeon to see if the man was not injured, but the surgeon reiterated his statement, whereupon deceased was conveyed home, and died. Mr. Adams made a *post mortem* examination, and found that the skull of deceased had been fractured by the fall, and that there had been considerable effusion of blood on the brain. The injury and its attendant consequences had caused death. He did not think the man would have been saved if the hospital surgeon had not made the mistake. [During the present week, within our own knowledge, a somewhat similar error was made at a London hospital—an attack of apoplexy having been taken for a fit of drunkenness.]

**LONDON HOSPITALS.** The voluntary hospitals do but scratch the surface of London misery. The eighteen in London possess 3,738 beds; but the metropolitan infirmaries provide beds for 7,463 sick, and nominally for about 7,000 infirm, although really for nearly half as many more. This great hospital system is at present in a discreditable state; it requires general reorganisation; and to meet the requirements of humanity, it should be assimilated by some general plan to that of the voluntary hospitals. In these the casual sick have the benefit of the advice of consulting officers; the ready attendance of resident practitioners, and the skilful and properly supervised services of nurses who understand their duty more or less thoroughly. The true economy observed is that of hastening cure by all means; the humane policy pursued is that of alleviating by all reasonable physical and mental aids the anguish of the sick bed. The edifices are properly constructed; the wards are light, cheerful, and not overcrowded. It is not to be supposed that the workhouse hospitals can be permitted to offer much longer contrasts so violent and so shocking to our national tenderness for the poor and sick. It is of little avail to boast of our voluntary charities, while our state hospitals are so devoid of good management and destitute of organisation. The simple remedy is to enforce something like a general hospital system; to amalgamate several of the small infirmaries; to do away with many of the buildings now converted to the purposes of sick wards, but hopelessly unfitted for them; to adopt some of the best of the new buildings as central hospitals for several neighbouring unions; to inaugurate a fitting system of nursing attendance; to provide a trusted consulting staff of medical officers; and to organise a medical inspection. (*Shilling Magazine*.)

**DEATH OF DR. HUTTON.** The general public and the medical profession have ere this heard with regret of the demise of Edward Hutton, M.D., which sad event took place on Friday last. This accomplished surgeon had been for some time labouring under a painful illness. Dr. Hutton had, after a long and successful career, attained to the highest rank in his profession. His advice was equally sought for as a surgeon or as a physician; a kind and courteous manner, combined with sterling ability, gained for him the regard and esteem of all with whom he came in contact socially or professionally. Dr. Hutton obtained the diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland in 1819, and was soon afterwards appointed Medical Inspector to the House of Industry, now the North Union Workhouse. In 1822 he became Surgeon to the Richmond Hospital, and in the same year took the degree of Bachelor of Medicine in the University of Dublin. He obtained the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1824, and the degree of M.D. in the University of Dublin in 1842. He was a President of the Pathological Society, and was in 1852 elected President of the Royal College of Surgeons. In the following year he became the Secretary to the College, which post he filled up to the present year. He was also Surgeon to Simpson's Hospital. He actively performed his duties in the Richmond Hospital up to last year, when he was appointed by the governors Consulting Surgeon to the Hospital. Dr. Hutton excelled as a skilful and successful operator; his contributions to the literature of his profession were numerous and valuable; and to his precepts and practice the Dublin School of Medicine owes much of its deservedly wide-spread celebrity. (*Dublin Medical Press*.)

**THE PUBLIC AND THE PROFESSION.** Amongst all the cures for the cholera which have been laid before the public by professional and non-professional be-

lievers in their efficacy, there seem to be only two which look like real remedies in any true sense of the word. But the worst of the case is, that unless better explained they appear to be wholly contradictory to each other. Dr. Bullar assures us that at Southampton he cured a man who was all but dead by putting him in a hip-bath of hot mustard and water, his feet being at the same time placed in a pan of the same. The patient, he says, was in bed again, actually "comfortable," in half-an-hour. Now we have Dr. Chapman, whose views on the application of ice to the spine have attracted some attention in the medical world, stating that he can cure, not only sea-sickness and diarrhoea, but genuine Asiatic cholera by the same process. His theory is to the effect that all these diseases result from an excess of blood (or, as the doctors call it, hyperæmia) in the region of the spinal cord, which deranges the whole circulation and produces these three complaints. To drive away this excess he holds that the action of the "sympathetic nerve" should be partially paralysed by the application of intense cold to the back. When this is effected, the arteries, whose flow is controlled by the action of this nerve, dilate, and allow a free passage to the confined blood. The stomach and the other organs, which have been suffering from want of sufficient blood, resume their natural action, and the disease ceases. If, then, this view of Dr. Chapman's be correct, how does he reconcile it with Dr. Bullar's cure by the application of a violent hot stimulant to the lower portion of the spinal column? A non-professional question, proceeding from ignorance, sometimes elicits explanations and suggests hypotheses which the questions of the learned would overlook. Is there, then, we venture to ask, any physiological absurdity in supposing that the action of Dr. Bullar's hot mustard and water has precisely the same effect as Dr. Chapman's cold, by stimulating the local nerves to such an intense activity as may enable them, notwithstanding the resistance of the sympathetic nerve, to force onward the excess of lingering blood, to whose presence Dr. Chapman attributes the several diseases? Dr. Bullar's method would thus overcome the check on the circulation produced by the sympathetic nerve by setting up an overpowering action of the nervous system generally. Dr. Chapman's ice application, moreover, is known to exercise a most exhausting influence on persons of a low standard of vital energy, when used for other complaints to which it is supposed to be suited. Would he, then, venture to employ it upon such persons for the cure of cholera? Would not its effect be to kill the patient, by lowering the action, not alone of the sympathetic nerve, but of the brain and every part of the nervous system, and thus causing it to succumb to the disease? As the non-professional public are informed of these remedies by their professional advocates, and as we see Dr. Chapman's ice-bags advertised in non-medical journals, we may, perhaps, be excused for offering these suggestions and asking these queries. (*Pall Mall Gazette*.)

**ALLEGED DEATH FROM CHLOROFORM.** An inquest has been held on the body of Mr. W. T. Davies, son of Mr. Davies of York Town, whose death was said to have resulted from an overdose of chloroform. Drs. Bradford and Collins, of the Royal Military College, attended the deceased until his death. They made a careful *post mortem* examination of the body, but discovered no appearances which would satisfy them as to the cause of death. Their impression was, that death was produced by a narcotic, such as chloroform, or a similar agent. Dr. Cowan, of Reading, said that he was obliged to dissent from the opinion of the other medical gentlemen, and to express his

opinion that the deceased did not die from taking a narcotic. In consequence of this statement, when the inquest was resumed, the coroner adjourned the inquiry. Dr. Cowan said that he obtained the information on which he based his opinion from the father, sisters, grandmother, and two aunts of the deceased gentleman. It amounted to this: For the last two months, Mr. Davies had shown a state of health gradually tending to the unfortunate result which had happened. The symptoms characteristic of his condition were disinclination, gradually increasing to active exertion, a persistency to sickness of a character distinctly cerebral in its origin, and an indisposition to study. The heart's action seemed to give him great pain, and he knew he had disease of the heart. These had increased up to the day of his death. Mr. Davies said his son was twenty-five years of age, and, although not in actual partnership, had resided with him for two years since he had completed his studies. Of late, he had been sick several times. He was of very temperate habits, and drank nothing but a little beer. He went to his son's bedroom on the Wednesday morning, when he found the door locked. Having forced the door open, he found his son in bed, loudly breathing; and on a small table near the bed stood a tumbler and chloroform bottle. The heart was beating vigorously, and the surface of the body was quite warm. The jury returned the following verdict:—"That deceased died suddenly, but whether from natural causes, or from taking an overdose of chloroform, the jury were unable to say."

#### OPERATION DAYS AT THE HOSPITALS.

**MONDAY.....** Metropolitan Free, 2 P.M.—St. Mark's for Fistula and other Diseases of the Rectum, 9 A.M. and 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.  
**TUESDAY. ....** Guy's, 1½ P.M.—Westminster, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.  
**WEDNESDAY...** St. Mary's, 1 P.M.—Middlesex, 1 P.M.—University College, 2 P.M.—London, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.—St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.  
**THURSDAY....** St. George's, 1 P.M.—Central London Ophthalmic, 1 P.M.—Great Northern, 2 P.M.—London Surgical Home, 2 P.M.—Royal Orthopaedic, 2 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.  
**FRIDAY. ....** Westminster Ophthalmic, 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.  
**SATURDAY....** St. Thomas's, 1 P.M.—St. Bartholomew's, 1.30 P.M.—King's College, 1.30 P.M.—Charing Cross, 2 P.M.—Lock, Clinical Demonstration and Operations, 1 P.M.—Royal Free, 1.30 P.M.—Royal London Ophthalmic, 11 A.M.

#### MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES DURING THE NEXT WEEK.

**TUESDAY.** Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society. 8 P.M., Ballot. 8.30 P.M., Dr. Waters (Liverpool), "On the Morbid Anatomy of Pneumonia"; Mr. Nunneley (Leeds), "Third Case of the Entire Removal of the Tongue for Epithelioma."—Ethnological.—Zoological.  
**WEDNESDAY.** Microscopical.  
**THURSDAY.** Zoological.—Royal.  
**SATURDAY.** Association Medical Officers of Health.

COMMUNICATIONS have been received from:—Mr. JAMES ROBERTSON; Mr. HARRISON; Dr. J. D. HEATON; Mr. R. WILLIAM DUNN; Dr. W. CARR; Mr. R. GILLARD; Dr. WHITE; Mr. GEORGE LAWSON; Dr. SIMPSON; Dr. SWAYNE; Mr. S. H. STEEL; Mr. T. O'CONNOR; Dr. A. T. H. WATERS; Dr. BLACK; Dr. WEBER; THE HONORARY SECRETARY OF THE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SOCIETY; Mr. G. A. TIMME; Mr. W. GRADWELL; THE HONORARY SECRETARIES OF THE ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY; THE HONORARY SECRETARIES OF THE WESTERN MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SOCIETY; Mr. P. BELCHER; Mr. STARTIN; Mr. T. M. STONE; and Dr. G. JOHNSON.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

\* \* All letters and communications for the JOURNAL, to be addressed to the EDITOR, 37, Great Queen St., Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

COMMUNICATIONS.—To prevent a not uncommon misconception, we beg to inform our correspondents that, as a rule, all communications which are not returned to their authors, are retained for publication.

CORRESPONDENTS, who wish notice to be taken of their communications, should authenticate them with their names—of course, not necessarily for publication.

#### BOOKS RECEIVED.

1. Guy's Hospital Reports. Edited by Samuel Wilks, M.D. Third Series. Vol. xi. London: 1865.
2. Clinical Lectures and Reports, by the Medical and Surgical Staff of the London Hospital. Vol. ii.—1865. London: 1865.
3. Handbook for Yellow Fever. By T. Anderson, M.D. London: 1865.
4. On Flooding after Delivery. By J. L. Earle, M.D. London: 1865.
5. On the Treatment of Affections of the Throat and Lungs by Inhalation; with a Paper on the Treatment of Whooping-Cough. By W. Abbotts Smith, M.D., M.R.C.P.Lond. Second edition. London: 1865.
6. The History, Prevention, and Treatment of the Rinderpest. By G. B. Mead, M.D. Cambridge: 1865.
7. An Account of the Visits of King James I to Newmarket. By G. B. Mead, M.D. Cambridge: 1864.
8. An Inquiry into the Causation, Diagnosis, and Treatment of Fracture of the Internal Table of the Skull. By W. F. Teevan. London: 1865.
9. A Plea for the Extension and Alteration of the Curriculum of Arts in the University of Glasgow. By W. T. Gairdner, M.D. Glasgow: 1865.
10. The Ear in Health and Disease. By William Harvey. Fourth edition. London: 1865.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

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